

NO. 14.

The Whiskey Trade—But few per-

persons have a correct view of the amount of Whiskey annually consumed in Philadelphia in the manufacture of Domestic Liquors, Alcohol, Burning Fluid, &c. There are four distilleries in the immediate vicinity of this city, which consume about 390,000 bushels of corn and rye yearly, and produce 1,050,000 gallons of whiskey, valued at \$275,000. The following are the names of the proprietors: Alexander Young, Samuel Smith, Powers and Weightman, and J. Tyson.—These works are all driven by steam, and consume 3,000 tons of coal annually. They employ from seventy to eighty workmen, and the amount of capital invested cannot be less than half a million of dollars. Besides this amount, there was received last year by the Columbia railroad 502,825 gallons, and by the Delaware Canal 1,432,815 gallons, which, added to the amount manufactured by the city distilleries, makes 3,045,640 gallons, equal to about 101,521 barrels.—To this we must add a considerable amount received annually by the Schuylkill and Tidewater Canal, and New York, which would swell the total amount to 125 or 130,000 barrels.—*Phil. Com. List.*

Church Mission Society of London, the Rev. Mr. Koelle, has discovered a written language existing in the interior of West Africa, in the Vy language. Mr. Koelle says that the alphabet consists of about 100 letters, each representing a syllable. The new character is said to have no analogy with any other known. Mr. Koelle has taken passage on board a vessel going to the nearest point from which the Vy nation can be reached, with the resolution to investigate fully this interesting discovery.

A Ripe Old Age.—The Boonsboro' Odd Fellows state that Charles Herbert, a colored man, died near that place on the 2d instant, at the advanced age of one hundred and nine years, ten months and nine days. He was, in his early days, a servant in the family of Gen. Washington.

"Let them work hard and fare hard, and they need not go to California to get rich," said Uncle Simon, as he stood talking with a neighbor, about some friends who had left for the gold streams of California. "That's the secret of success," added Uncle Simon, as he thrust his hand under his frock, and turned on his heel. "Only let people work as hard and fare as hard here, as they do where they go to California, and my word for it, they'll get ahead any where, and no mistake."

The Burnet House at Cincinnati, the

Cruciente says, is the largest hotel, built expressly as a hotel, in America, or perhaps in the world. It will cost \$225,000 for ground and building; is 212 feet wide; runs back 509 feet; is five stories high, and surmounted by a dome 45 feet in diameter, with a cupola. A continuous promenade of 555 feet extends around the building. The "entrance hall" is reached by an Ionic portico of great beauty—is 67 by 40 feet. There is a dining room for children—a new idea and a capital arrangement. The whole number of rooms is 342. About 55 persons can be lodged comfortably in the house. Every story in the whole house has two hydrants. The bar room, 78 feet each way, has 30 cast iron doors.

columns, and is reached from the interior of the house several ways, by elegant iron steps. A splendid hotel, surely.—The architecture is "bracketed Italian."

Led Astray.—A good story was recently told at a Temperance meeting in New Hampshire. A stranger came up to a Washingtonian with the inquiry :
"Can you tell me where I can get anything to drink ?"
"Oh yes," said the other, "follow me." The man followed him through two or three streets, till he began to be discouraged.
"How much further shall I go ?" said he.
"Only a few steps further," said the Washingtonian, "*there is the pump !*"
The man turned about and "moved his boots."

"I hope you will be able to support

me," said a young lady while walking out one evening with her intended, during a somewhat slippery state of the sidewalks. "Why, yes," said the somewhat hesitating swain, "with a little assistance from your father." There was some confusion, and a profound silence.

The Poser Posed.—In a jolly company each one was to ask a question; if it was answered, he paid a forfeit; or if he could not answer it himself, he paid a forfeit. Pat's question was: "How the little ground squirrel digs his hole without showing any dirt about the entrance?" When they all gave up, Pat said, "Sure do you see, he begins at the other end of the hole." One of the rest exclaimed

"But how does he get there?" "Ah," said Pat, "that's your question—can you

Congress.

Washington, Feb. 11, 1850.
SENATE.

The Vice President stated the first business in order to be the motion to receive a petition of the citizens of Delaware and Pennsylvania, asking for a peaceable dissolution of the Union.

Mr. Chase, of Ohio, having the floor, addressed the Senate in support of the right of petition. He cited a case where in a similar petition had been presented in Congress, referred, reported upon, and frequently quoted in discussion. He believed that the Senate was bound to receive every petition, no matter what its character, and if it exhibited a mistaken view of the powers of Congress, or the expediency of the measure prayed for, Congress should express its disapprobation by subsequent action. The right of petition was a great and sacred one, to be demanded; and not a poor one to be begged for. He had no objection to whatever action the Senate might deem proper to give to this and similar petitions. He only asked that all be received and treated alike.

Mr. Dayton said that the right of petition was well settled. It was the remedy which a citizen or subject had towards the sovereign, and he had yet to learn that it extended to the destruction of the sovereign. It was limited always to the redress of grievances. He was opposed to the reception of this petition, and would vote against it, because it asked the destruction of the sovereign—the dissolution of the Union—the violation of the constitution by those who had sworn to support it. It asked what the Senate had neither right nor power to do, and was not respectful to the body to whom it was addressed. He agreed with all that Mr. Hale had said the other day relative to the petition from North Carolina, presented by Mr. Mangum. There were wrongs, as had been said, on both sides, and he was prepared, and hereafter should vote against receiving these agitating petitions, no matter where they came from.

Mr. Cass honored the right of petition as much as any man, but he did not reckon it so high as the Senator from Ohio. The people, thank God, had a much more effectual remedy in their hands than the right of petition. They had the right of action. The ballot box was worth a thousand rights of petition, and could be exercised by all the people. Was it to be contended that Congress had no discretion as to the reception of petitions? Would they consider themselves bound to receive a petition asking Congress to pass an act declaring that there was no God? Surely not. The constitution secured the right to the people of petitioning for the redress of grievances. Would any man contend that this was such a petition? There was no comparison between this petition and that presented by Mr. Mangum. He alluded to the blessings with which a kind Providence had crowned our country, and said that the root of all our evil was to be found in our failure to appreciate and render to our Creator the meed of gratitude for all that we have received. Dissolution was but another name for war—yet here were the descendants of Penn, asking that it may be effected. If the prayer were to be granted, our borders, wherever they might be, would be the scene of one of the bloodiest wars the world ever saw. And for what? What was to be gained by it? Who were to reap any thing but the bitterest fruits?

Mr. Webster regretted that this petition had been received, and he would be surprised if it received any votes in the Senate. If any one should, by his vote, imply that Congress had any power over the subject, he thought that the petition, to be consistent with itself, ought to have been preceded by a preamble somewhat as follows: "Gentlemen—Members of Congress—Whereas, at the commencement of the present session, you and each of you, took the solemn oath, upon the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, that you would support the Constitution and the Government: Now, therefore, we, ask you take immediate steps to break up this Union, and destroy the Constitution as soon as you can."

Mr. Hale was glad that Mr. Cass had obtained new light since he voted the other day against receiving a petition from Pennsylvania asking no action by Congress, but simply requesting Congress, in view of contemplated action upon the subject of slavery in the admission of new States into the Union, not to admit such States into the Union, with the institution of slavery. The Senator had declared that North Carolina was right in remonstrating against the contemplated action by Congress. That was the only petition which Mr. Cass had voted against.

Mr. Cass replied that the petition in question contemplated adverse action by Congress, in case of the application by a new State for admission without a restriction upon the question of slavery.

Mr. Hale said the petition intimated no such sentiment.

Mr. Wales stated that he had examined the petition under discussion, and recognized the name of one of its signers as a citizen of Delaware.

Mr. Cooper eloquently addressed the Senate adverse to the petition, and in support of the Union—alluding to the evils which must follow its dissolution, and declaring that he would vote against all petitions from either the north or south, looking in the remotest degree to so disastrous an event.

Mr. Clemens declared that the South had never been guilty of aggressions. The North alone was responsible for the

danger which menaced the Union. There were no dissolutionists in the South—not a man who dared to rise and show the reasonable sentiment.

Mr. Chase said the question of reception had not been met. Mr. Cass and others had passed over the real question, and stated the reasons for which they would not grant the prayer of the petition. They mistook their own position. He contended that the reception of the petition was no test as to the principle involved in the petition.

Mr. Seward wished the Senate and the country distinctly to understand that the question was not upon the propriety of dissolving the Union, or the power of Congress to dissolve it, but simply whether the petition should be received, and referred to a committee with instructions to report that the Senate has neither the power nor the disposition to entertain the question. With this view he would vote to receive the petition, which he denounced as emanating from madmen.

Mr. Chase replied that he had never seen, and never expected to see, the petition which he would not receive. It was no apology with him for refusing to receive the prayer of his fellow beings, that he had no power to grant it. Petitions from madmen were, at least, harmless things, and the easiest way to get rid of them was to receive them and to dispose of them as they deserved. No other petition for a dissolution of the Union would ever be sent here, if the present one should be received, and the rebuke administered to it which was in the heart and mouth of every man in the chamber. The Senate were not above giving reasons even against a dissolution of the Union. George Washington had not been above it, and why should the Senate?

The question being then taken, the motion to receive the petition was negatived—Yeas 3, Nays 50.

Messrs. Hale, Chase and Seward voting in the affirmative.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the special order of the day.

Mr. Berrien arose, and addressed the Senate upon the question of slavery—expressing his views of the magnitude and difficulties of the subject, and the consequent conviction of the crisis which now exists in the affairs of the country. The people of the South had at last been awakened to a sense of their danger, and a feeling had been aroused, which could no longer be trifled with. He uttered no menaces, and trusted the North would heed the voice of calm, dispassionate warning which he now raised. The country had passed through many a crisis, but none so fraught with danger as the present, and unless better counsels prevailed than hitherto, the direst consequences must ensue.

Mr. B. trusted that a better feeling would prevail. This hope amounted almost to a conviction that the storm would subside, and peace and happiness would again be diffused throughout all our borders. After paying a most beautiful tribute to Mr. Clay, wishing that he might live long to participate in the blessings of unity and peace, and that when he should at last be called to lay off the frail garment which he has so gracefully worn, his closing eyes might light on a happy, free and united Republic.

Mr. Berrien proceeded with an argument upon the immediate question of legislation for the territories, and against the establishment of a principle which should forbid, in all future time, the flag of the Union to float over any State or Territory where slavery may exist. The South called upon Congress not to legislate upon the question of slavery. They did not ask legislative aid. It was legislative interference which they deprecated. They called upon Congress to exercise whatever power it had to organize governments for the territories, and to abstain from any action upon the domestic institution of slavery. They called upon Congress to leave the slavery question to the Great Constitutional Arbitrator between the two sections. That was all the South asked. What, then, he would appeal to the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Clay)—what then has the Senate to yield? What was it they had to surrender? Was it their constitutional right to invoke the highest tribunal in the Union that they were called upon to give up? Surely such a demand could never be entertained.

He then proceeded to examine more specifically the question of the power of Congress to take any action upon the question of slavery in the new territories, arguing against the existence of any such power.

At three o'clock, Mr. Berrien gave way to a motion that the further consideration of the subject be postponed until to-morrow, which was agreed to.

February 12.

Mr. Berrien resumed and concluded his remarks upon Mr. Clay's resolutions. They were a continuation in general of the close legal argument of the question. In his closing observations, he declared his belief that the North would not abolish slavery to-morrow, if it had the power, because it entered too largely into its prosperity—the products of slave labor furnishing the material to so great an extent for their manufacturing and carrying trade. The North consider slavery a sin, but consoles itself in the idea that as long as it is confined to the Southern States, it is their sin, and that the North do not participate in it. He had no notion of a dissolution of the Union, but it might come, and if it did, his feelings, sympathies and efforts would all be in behalf of the people with whom he had identified his interests.

The Senate resumed the consideration of Mr. Clay's resolutions of compromise.

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, having the floor, proceeded to address the Senate at length upon the question of slavery and in reply to Mr. Clay, stating that he had been bitterly disappointed in view of the course adopted by that Senator. He had hoped from him some plan of settlement—something which the patriotic on all sides could agree upon. Instead of that he had presented a scheme essentially conceding to the North all that was claimed by the South.

Mr. Davis took the extreme Southern ground, insisting that slavery is so recognized in the Constitution as to make it an institution of the United States; and not simply of the States in which it exists. He proceeded at some length with an argument upon the question, whether slavery now exists in California and New Mexico by law—taking the affirmative of the proposition, assuming the ground that all the laws of Mexico, abolishing slavery, are null and void—having been passed by authorities not possessed of competent jurisdiction. He also defended the institution of slavery itself. All history, ancient and modern, showed the Ethiopian, wherever found, in the condition of bondsmen. Slavery had ever been the only source of permanent blessing to the African race, and emancipation was fraught with injury to them. It was a false humanity which sought to raise them to any other condition. It was an institution of the Almighty, recognized and sanctioned by the Bible—from Genesis to Revelations.

Before concluding his remarks, Mr. D. gave way to a motion to go into Executive session, which was agreed to.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.

The California Delegation, with Dr. Gwin, U. S. Senator elect, are now in our midst, and contributing largely to our stock of information in regard to that most wonderful country. The Hon. G. W. Wright has brought with him specimens of the Gold Quartz, yielding from \$2.50 to \$3 worth of gold to the pound. He says the whole range of mountains or hills, running nearly parallel with the Sierra Nevada, is composed of that quartz, which must make the gold infinitely more abundant in California, than Anthracite Coal is in Pennsylvania, so that all the gold obtained from California, up to this moment, is a mere drop in the bucket to what is still left, and which unborn generations will be unable to exhaust. Mr. Wright has also a very ingenious theory about the gold region of his State.

He clearly shows, from the specimens of gold quartz, gold dust and native gold brought with him, that the latter is merely the residue of the quartz, broken and washed away by atmospheric influences. He is of opinion that there was "once a large lake covering the basin spread at the foot of the gold placers, into which the gold dust was washed by the rains from the decomposed quartz of the hills; and he proves this by the fact that sand accumulated and hardened on the surface of pebbles found in the valley, contains a large admixture of fine particles of gold. I have seen some of those pebbles, and it seems really to corroborate Mr. Wright's theory in a remarkable manner. Neither the quartz nor the ore exhibit traces of volcanic action. Mr. Wright also assures us that articles of antique pottery found in the neighborhood of the placers, equally exhibit gold dust in their composition—showing that the whole soil is impregnated with that precious metal.

The specimens of red quicksilver ore (anubas) brought by Mr. Wright, are remarkably rich, and certainly not inferior to those of the mines of Almaden, in Spain. Dr. Gwin estimates the population which California may sustain with ease and comfort at about ten millions. California is a far better stock country than any on this side of the Rocky Mountains. It has now some five hundred thousand head of cattle, and the finest sheep on the continent. The cultivation of the grape has succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectations. It seems that out of the public officers in California all but two were originally of the slave-holding States; and that the people of California, while determined not to admit slavery, are equally disposed to be tolerant and neighborly in regard to the institution in other States. There seems to be no objection made to the fixing the limits of the State so as to satisfy Congress; but there is every reason for believing that if California is divided between North and South California, the people of the southern portion will be just as opposed to slavery as those of the northern portion of the State. It is perhaps well to allude to the fact that in the whole country, from Monterey inclusive down to Mexico, there were but thirty-four votes cast against the present Constitution.

The President will accompany the California Constitution, when he communicates it to Congress with documentary information illustrating the resources of that country. Mr. Thomas Butler King's report will accompany the message. Mr. King is here, and is looking remarkably well, notwithstanding his age.

There is room for a great and powerful State in the southern and southern portions of California—between New Mexico on the east, the Rio Colorado on the west, and the Gila on the south. The monuments discovered in this region would show that it has once been the seat of a populous empire.

February 13.



ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, February 18, 1850.

The Telegraph made a considerable mistake in giving the vote in California against their new Constitution, and it was therefore in correctly published in the newspapers generally, amongst others, the "Sentinel" last week. The vote was for the Constitution 12,061; against it, only 511—instead of 5,000 as published.

Henry Clay.

The late great speech of Mr. Clay has excited the most intense interest throughout the country, and elicited the warmest admiration. We might fill columns, says the York Republican, with tributes to the power, eloquence and patriotism of this sublime oratorical achievement. So complete was the mastery which Mr. Clay obtained over the feelings of the crowded and brilliant audience which listened to his words of wisdom and his touching appeals in behalf of our glorious Union, that tears rolled down the cheeks of "fair women and brave men," alike of grave and venerable Senators, and of the blooming belles who graced the presence, during the impressive peroration which crowned his labor of love for his country, while he portrayed the horrors which must ensue the breaking of our political bond, and solemnly besought heaven that his eyes might close in death while yet the Union remained unbroken and unbroken. Who is not proud to have been the friend, however obscure and unknown, of HENRY CLAY? Who does not feel his own value doubled by even having silently deposited a ballot in the box which had for its object the conferring upon him of the world's highest honor? He feels now that the universal acclaim which goes up to the venerable statesman and patriot, for this latest display of his power and patriotism, is the fullest justification of his own private judgment in preferring HENRY CLAY to all his rivals.

Congress.

Nearly the whole time of the House of Representatives last week was occupied with the discussion of a bill giving the Secretary of the Treasury \$1,225,000 to pay for defraying the expenses of collecting the revenue for the balance of the fiscal year. It has now passed both Houses. This is within a fraction of all that was asked by the Secretary, and will put all right again in the various Custom-houses.

State of California.

On Wednesday last, the President transmitted to both Houses of Congress an authenticated copy of the Constitution of the State of California, without any remarks upon the subject. The admission of this new State gives rise to considerable opposition from the South, on account of its interference of Slavery—and they will go in a body against its being received, except under a compromise, acceptable to the South.

In the Senate, on Thursday, Mr. Clay and Mr. Benton contended that California ought to be admitted at once, having formed her Constitution, and asked to be so. Mr. Foote, however, insisted that the whole matter was a stab at Slavery, a scheme to injure the South, and she should not be admitted, without the adjustment of other questions. He was for a committee of fifteen, to be elected by ballot, to report a plan of compromise.

In the House, the subject is now under warm discussion—the South taking strong ground against her admission.

A message was received in both Houses of Congress from the President, on Wednesday, in reply to a resolution asking for information in regard to the Nicaragua question, and the conduct of England touching the Tigre Island. He declines communicating the papers at present; but will do so when not incompatible with the public interest.

The correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says that Mr. Calhoun yet remains in a precarious condition, and that his continuance in active public life may be considered as very doubtful, if not wholly out of the question. Mr. C. says, however, he must make one more effort, though at the cost of his life.

The Senate of the U. States, on Monday last, rejected the nomination of Col. Webb Editor of the New York Courier and Enquirer, as Minister to Austria. There were but seven Senators in his favor.

Congress of Nations.

On Monday last, a petition was presented in the H. of R. of the U. States from citizens of Ohio, praying that future international difficulties shall be submitted to a Congress of Nations. A motion was made to lay it on the table but it was negatived 17 to 10, and it was laid over for discussion.

It has been ascertained that the result of the late winter season at New York is, that about 100,000 were wounded, and 100,000 were killed. The Committee are engaged in preparing a report on the subject.

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Pennsylvania Legislature.

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Plank Roads.

The Commissioners to construct a road from Westminster, Carroll county, Md., to the Pennsylvania line—above Emmitsburg, have determined on making a plank road, and have made the experiment they purpose making in the spring on the route realizes expectations. A plank road from Westminster to Baltimore, either by laying down plank on one side of the present turnpike, or the adoption of a new route south of that road, is also talked of.

Overland Emigrants.

It appears that all the overland emigrating parties have reached California, by the aid of the Government troops, who were despatched with provisions, &c., to assist them in getting in. There has been a vast amount of suffering amongst them. Hundreds of them, including men, women and children, waded through the snow 4 and 5 feet in depth and suffered greatly living on their cattle which had been starved and frozen to death. Among other females were the wife and daughter of Gen. Wilson, of Missouri, who came the last 15 or 20 miles on foot through snow or deep mud to Lawson's Fort—their horses having fell dead on the road.

A returned gold seeker informs the editor of the Boston Traveller of the suffering, misery and death in San Francisco. He says the newspapers there do not record all the deaths. He was told by the superintendent of burials of that town, that from sixty to seventy died weekly, and that from six to eight were daily buried at the expense of the city, they having no friends to care for them while sick, or to bury them when dead. Many persons have come down from the mines, enfeebled, without money, friends or home. They wander about the town, and often sustain life by digging clams and muscles upon the sea-shore, and by fishing, finding a lodging at night, perhaps, in the tent of a friend; if not, in the open street. The late fire, by decreasing the number of buildings at the moment that the population was rapidly increasing, has added greatly to the suffering of this class of persons. Such was the state of San Francisco at the commencement of the new year. It certainly is not a very inviting picture.

Making Money in California.

We see it stated in a letter from San Francisco, that while the conflagration was raging in that city, some of the spectators refused to hand buckets of water, or to remove goods, unless they were compensated. The only fire engine in the place, too, was securely locked up, and was not permitted to be brought into use until a written promise of remuneration was obtained. According to our customs on this side of the continent, these are novel, and not the most creditable, ways of making money. There is some excuse, however, for the owners of the engine, in the presumption that like almost every thing else in San Francisco, it was sent there on speculation.

The Pacific Railroad—A Beginning.

A company has been organized at St. Louis, and is about commencing operations, for a railroad from St. Louis to Jefferson City, and thence to some point on the Western line of the State, with a view that the same may be continued, hereafter, westwardly to the "Pacific Ocean." Thus is commenced an important link of the great railroad chain that is ultimately to unite the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans, and the importance of the enterprise cannot be over-rated. It is the first effort on the part of the people of Missouri in the construction of railroads, and from their present zeal they seem anxious to make up for previous indifference.

The great demand for Mr. Clay's speech may be inferred from the following, which we copy from the Washington Globe—

"We have already as many orders for this speech as we can fill in two weeks; and therefore we cannot receive any more subscriptions for it, unless the subscribers will agree to wait more than two weeks. It will require about one hundred and seventy reams of paper to print those already ordered."

Good for Indiana.

Governor Wright, of Indiana, has ordered the following appropriate and patriotic sentiment to be placed upon the block of marble from that State for the Washington Monument—INDIANA KNOWS NO NORTH, NO SOUTH; NOTHING BUT THE UNION."

Philanthropy.

Gerrit Smith, of New York, as is well known, is the possessor of immense tracts of land in that State. A few years ago, he gave to a considerable number of colored persons, who were in want of land, a tract of land in the State of New York, and a number of gentlemen in the various counties were chosen to make the selection of portions from the poor, the landless, and the destitute of the population. Of this number, seventy-five of each were drawn from New York city, and the report of the committee of gentlemen to whom the selection was entrusted, has been published. It appears from this that the actual value of the gift was \$100,000. To each of the tracts he gave a farm in Franklin county, N. Y., with a sum of \$100,000 in cash. The value of the tracts of land is now \$100,000.

Shocking Event.

On Monday night, the 11th inst., the house of Mr. Adams, at a new place of Summit in Cambridge, Pa., was blown to atoms by an explosion of a keg of gunpowder. The explosion was caused by the carelessness of a man named Adams, who was employed in the house. The explosion killed two persons, and wounded several others. The house was completely destroyed, and the surrounding property was also damaged.

Good for Somebody.

The wedding dress of Miss Russell, married last evening, was manufactured of gold and silver, and valued at \$1500. So says the St. Louis Organist of the 25th inst.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF ADAMS COUNTY FOR 1849.

Commissioners' Office, Adams County, Pa.

GREARLY, by an act of Assembly, entitled "An Act to raise County Rates and Levies," requiring the Commissioners of the respective Counties, to publish a statement of the "RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES" yearly.—We, the Commissioners of Taxes of said County, do REPORT as follows, viz: From the second day of January, A. D. 1849, to the seventh day of January, A. D. 1850—both days inclusive:

R. G. Harper, Esq., Treasurer, and Commissioners, in account with the County of Adams, as follows:

D.R.		C.R.	
	DOLLS. CTS.		DOLLS. CTS.
To Outstanding County Tax and Quit Rents in hands of Collectors,	1870 50	By Auditing and Settling Public Accounts,	33 00
Cash in hands of Treasurer at last settlement,	2222 25	E. W. Stable, Auditor appointed by the Court to audit Public Offices,	47 09
County Rates and Levies assessed for 1849, to wit:		Public Printing and Blanks,	239 37
Borough of Gettysburg,	\$882 60	Assessors' pay,	463 27
Do. Quit Rents,	178 00	Clerk's pay,	130 00
Cumberland Township,	766 12	Treasurer of Poorhouse,	4,375 00
Germany,	431 71	For Sculpins,	40 20
Berwick,	334 29	Prothonotary, Register, and Clerk of Session Fees,	192 11
Huntington,	699 49	Road damages and damage views,	980 87
Lattimore,	449 67	Abatement to Collectors of 5 per cent.,	571 66
Hamiltonian,	772 96	Repairs at Prison and Public Buildings,	183 45
Liberty,	402 76	Cannal Fees to Commissioners,	30 00
Hamilton,	657 02	Justice and Constable fees for committing vagrants,	48 22
Menallen,	951 32	M. Shriver and Stage pay in full for Conowago Bridge near Chapel,	325 75
Straban,	790 53	H. Spalding, pay in full for Bridge across Alloway's creek, Sheriff's bills of Court costs,	652 00
Franklin,	766 47	Grand Jury and Tip Staves pay, 1849,	352 82
Conowago,	559 73	General Jury and Tip Staves pay, 1849,	972 87
Tyrone,	375 81	Quit Rents paid Geo. Himes due up to 1st Jan., 1850,	2 00
Mountjoy,	499 17	Postage and Stationery for Offices,	51 25
Mountpleasant,	689 49	Dockets and repairing Dockets in Prothonotary and Register's Offices,	63 35
Reading,	674 79	Julior's fees for keeping prisoners,	392 81
Freedom,	583 90	Wood for Public Buildings,	161 00
Oxford,	263 50	Court Crier's pay,	65 00
Union,	619 54	A. Heintzelman, Commissioner's pay,	172 50
	12,564 81	Jacob King,	169 50
To Abatement on State Tax at Harrisburg,	621 05	John G. Morningstar,	169 50
Cash received from D. Schriver, Coroner's Fees for Inquest, for sale of Boards, (Berlin Bridge),	17 52	Tax refunded,	55 29
" " Jury Verdicts and Fines from Sheriff,	36 19	Coroner and Justice fees for Inquisitions,	95 20
" " " from H. Denwidie,	14 00	Medical attendance on prisoners,	24 75
" " from D. C. Brinkerhoff, Coroner's Fees for Inquest,	17 41	Wood and Sawing for Court House and Office,	6 87
Court Costs from F. W. Koehler's Estate,	16 02	J. Anglinbaugh in trust for hobbles and locks for Prison,	16 00
Additional Tax for 1849,	12 42	Interest paid on notes,	4 90
Cash received of Mr. Robinson on Bridge subscription, (near Chapel),	28 00	Officers pay, Spring Election,	395 91
	\$17,256 23	Officers pay, General Election,	403 30
		Repairs at Bridges,	563 50
		Constables fees for Spring Election,	97 56
		Wm. Fickes, Sheriff, summoning Jurors,	79 75
		Directors of Poor pay,	60 00
		Certificates of Constables' returns,	99 50
		Exonerations to Collectors,	176 34
		Collectors' Fees,	516 23
		Treasurer's Salary,	249 00
		Outstanding Tax and Quit Rents,	2,533 33
		Balance in hands of Treasurer,	78 88
			\$17,256 23

IN TESTIMONY that the foregoing statement of RECEIPTS and EXPENDITURES exhibited at the Office of the Treasurer of said county, is a correct and true Copy, as taken from and compared with the originals remaining in the Books in this Office—We have hereunto set our hands, and affixed the seal of said Office, at Gettysburg, the seventh day of January, one thousand eight hundred and fifty.

Treas.		TOWNSHIPS.	
	DOLLS. CTS.		DOLLS. CTS.
1849. John Carpenter, Freedom,	\$14 85	1849. John Carpenter, Freedom,	\$14 85
1848. John G. Frey, Borough of Gettysburg,	52 30	1848. John G. Frey, Borough of Gettysburg,	52 30
" Daniel Gitt, Conowago,	73 86	" Daniel Gitt, Conowago,	73 86
" Abraham Waybright, Freedom,	132 54	" Abraham Waybright, Freedom,	132 54
1849. John Brown, Borough of Gettysburg, Quit Rents,	338 54	1849. John Brown, Borough of Gettysburg, Quit Rents,	338 54
" Daniel Polley, Cumberland,	230 12	" Daniel Polley, Cumberland,	230 12
" Andrew M. Sherry, Germany,	107 76	" Andrew M. Sherry, Germany,	107 76
" Isaac Wolf, Berwick,	34 29	" Isaac Wolf, Berwick,	34 29
" Elias Gardner, Huntingdon,	438 49	" Elias Gardner, Huntingdon,	438 49
" Adam Gardner, Lattimore,	290 17	" Adam Gardner, Lattimore,	290 17
" James Wilson, Hamiltonian,	168 56	" James Wilson, Hamiltonian,	168 56
" John Eiker, Liberty,	132 70	" John Eiker, Liberty,	132 70
" John Dellone, Hamilton,	216 02	" John Dellone, Hamilton,	216 02
" Jacob Adams, Conowago,	266 80	" Jacob Adams, Conowago,	266 80
" John Conrad, Tyrone,	49 84	" John Conrad, Tyrone,	49 84
" John M. Master, Mountpleasant,	183 49	" John M. Master, Mountpleasant,	183 49
" John King, Reading,	111 70	" John King, Reading,	111 70
" Francis Felix, Oxford,	70 90	" Francis Felix, Oxford,	70 90
	\$2,533 33		\$2,533 33

* Start paid to full. † Since paid in part.
 ‡ McAllen, Straban, Franklin, Mountjoy, Freedom and Union Townships, had paid of their duplicates in full before the settlement.

AUDITORS' REPORT.

To the Honorable the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams County, Pa.

WE, the undersigned, duly elected AUDITORS to settle and adjust the Public Accounts of the Treasurer and Commissioners of said County, and having been sworn or affirmed agreeably to law, REPORT the following to be a general statement of said Account, from the second day of January, A. D. 1849, to the seventh day of January, A. D. 1850—both days inclusive—

R. G. Harper, Esq., Treasurer, and Commissioners, in account with the County of Adams.

D.R.		C.R.	
	DOLLS. CTS.		DOLLS. CTS.
To Outstanding Tax and Quit Rents at last settlement,	1,870 50	By Constables' Returns,	1849, 99 50
Balance on hand at last settlement,	9,222 25	Exonerations for 1849,	93 63
Cash received from Mr. Robinson on Bridge subscription,	28 00	Do. 1849,	52 71
Amount of Tax and Quit Rents assessed for 1849,	12,564 81	Do. 1848,	230 57
Abatement on State Tax at Harrisburg,	621 05	Do. 1849,	256 63
Cash received from D. Schriver, expenses of Inquest,	17 52	Outstanding Tax for 1849,	14 85
" " for sale of Boards, (Berlin Bridge),	36 19	Do. and Quit Rents for 1848,	164 58
" " for Jury verdicts from Sheriff,	36 00	Do. do. 1849,	2,453 96
" " for Fines and Jury fees from H. Denwidie,	14 00	Disbursements on County Orders,	13,692 06
" " from D. C. Brinkerhoff, expenses of Inquest,	17 41	Treasurer's Salary,	249 00
" " from F. W. Koehler's estate, (Court costs),	16 02	Balance due by Treasurer,	78 88
Additional Tax for 1849,	12 42		
	\$17,256 23		\$17,256 23

WE, the undersigned, Auditors of the County of Adams, Pennsylvania, elected and sworn, in pursuance of law, do REPORT, that we met, did audit, settle and adjust, according to law, the account of the Treasurer and Commissioners of said County, commencing on the second day of January, 1849, and ending on the seventh day of January, 1850—both days inclusive: That said account, as settled above, and entered of record in Settlement Book, in the Commissioners' Office of Adams County, is correct, and that we find a balance due the County of Adams, by R. G. HARPER, Esq., Treasurer of said County, in Cash, the sum of Seventy-eight Dollars and Eighty-eight Cents, (\$78 88,) and in Outstanding Taxes, Twenty-five Hundred and Thirty-three Dollars and Thirty-three Cents, (\$2533 33.)

A. W. MACINLY, SAMUEL DUBROW, } Auditors of the County of Adams.
 JOHN ELDER, }

February 4, 1850.

DR. SWAYNE'S

Celebrated Family Medicines!

CURE FOLLOWS CURE!

More Proofs of the Efficacy of

DR. SWAYNE'S

Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry!

The Original & Genuine Preparation!

Consumption, Coughs, Cold, Asthma, Bronchitis,

Liver Complaint, Spitting Blood, Difficulty

of Breathing, Pain in the Side and Breast,

Palpitation of the Heart, Broken Con-

stitution, Indigestion, Croup, Sore

Throat, Nervous Debility, and

all diseases of the Throat.

Breast & Lungs; the most ef-

fectual and speedy cure known for

any of the above diseases is

DR. SWAYNE'S

Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry!

CONSUMPTION PERMANENTLY CURED,

years standing, after all other remedies failed.

The like has never been known.—Dr.

Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry.

READ THIS EXTRAORDINARY CASE.

Dr. Swayne—Dear Sir—Having contracted

a severe cold, which settled on my lungs, attended

with a violent cough, pain in my side and

breast, difficulty of breathing, I was attended by

physicians of the first respectability, but my

symptoms became very alarming; there was an

abscess formed in my lungs, and it was

through my side, and discharged large quantities

of pus externally, so that my physician thought

the power or function of one of my lungs were

totally destroyed.—Therefore, supposed the case

entirely hopeless.—This mournful state of things

continued for a long time, until I was wasted and

worn to a skeleton. I had tried a number of

remedies, but all failed to do any good. But

there still being a spark of hope left for me and

my anxious parents, and having heard of the great

virtues of your Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry,

and its being approved of by physicians of the

first eminence, I concluded to make trial of it,

and, to my great satisfaction, my cough gradually

grew better, the hole in my side began to

heal, and I am happy to state, from a poor and al-

most hopeless skeleton, I have become healthy,

and weigh more than I ever have. All my neigh-

bors can testify to the above fact.

ABRAHAM HUNTER,

Two miles from Skippackville, Pa.

Each bottle of which is enveloped with a spec-

imen and wrapper, (steel engraving), with the portrait

of Dr. Swayne.

A STORE ROOM, in a very desirable sit-

uation in the County—possession given

on the first day of April next. Inquire at this

office.

JAN 7.

FOR RENT.

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A STORE ROOM,

Congress.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 11, 1850.
SENATE.

The Vice President stated the first business in order to be the motion to receive a petition of the citizens of Delaware and Pennsylvania, asking for a peaceable dissolution of the Union.

Mr. Chase, of Ohio, having the floor, addressed the Senate in support of the right of petition. He cited a case where, in a similar petition had been presented in Congress, referred, reported upon, and frequently quoted in discussion. He believed that the Senate was bound to receive every petition, no matter what its character, and if it exhibited a mistaken view of the powers of Congress, or the expediency of the measure prayed for, Congress should express its disapprobation by subsequent action. The right of petition was a great and sacred one, to be demanded, and not a poor one to be begged for. He had no objection to whatever action the Senate might deem proper to give to this and similar petitions. He only asked that all be received and treated alike.

Mr. Dayton said that the right of petition was well settled. It was the remedy which a citizen or subject had towards the sovereign, and he had yet to learn that it extended to the destruction of the sovereign. It was limited always to the redress of grievances. He was opposed to the reception of this petition, and would vote against it, because it asked the destruction of the sovereign—the dissolution of the Union—the violation of the constitution by those who had sworn to support it. It asked what the Senate had neither right nor power to do, and was not respectful to the body to whom it was addressed. He agreed with all that Mr. Hale had said the other day relative to the petition from North Carolina, presented by Mr. Mangum. There were wrongs, as had been said, on both sides, and he was prepared, and hereafter should vote against receiving these agitating petitions, no matter where they came from.

Mr. Cass honored the right of petition as much as any man, but he did not reckon it so high as the Senator from Ohio. The people, thank God, had a much more effectual remedy in their hands than the right of petition. They had the right of action. The ballot box was worth a thousand rights of petition, and could be exercised by all the people. Was it to be contended that Congress had no discretion as to the reception of petitions? Would they consider themselves bound to receive a petition asking Congress to pass an act declaring that there was no God? Surely not. The constitution secured the right to the people of petitioning for the redress of grievances. Would any man contend that this was such a petition? There was no comparison between this petition and that presented by Mr. Mangum. He alluded to the blessings with which a kind Providence had crowned our country, and said that the root of all our evil was to be found in our failure to appreciate and render to our Creator the meed of gratitude for all that we have received. Dissolution was but another name for war—yet here were the descendants of Penn., asking that it may be effected. If the prayer were to be granted, our borders, wherever they might be, would be the scene of one of the bloodiest wars the world ever saw. And for what? What was to be gained by it? Who were to reap any thing but the bitterest fruits?

Mr. Webster regretted that this petition had been received, and he would be surprised if it received any votes in the Senate. If any one should, by his vote, imply that Congress had any power over the subject, he thought that the petition, to be consistent with itself, ought to have been preceded by a preamble somewhat as follows:—"Gentlemen—Members of Congress—Whereas, at the commencement of the present session, you and each of you, took the solemn oath, upon the Holy Evangelists of Almighty God, that you would support the Constitution and the Government: Now, therefore, we, ask you take immediate steps to break up this Union, and destroy the Constitution as soon as you can."

Mr. Hale was glad that Mr. Cass had obtained new light since he voted the other day against receiving a petition from Pennsylvania asking no action by Congress, but simply requesting Congress, in view of contemplated action upon the subject of slavery in the admission of new States into the Union, not to admit such States into the Union, with the institution of slavery. The Senator had declared that North Carolina was right in remonstrating against the contemplated action by Congress. That was the only petition which Mr. Cass had voted against.

Mr. Cass replied that the petition in question contemplated adverse action by Congress, in case of the application by a new State for admission without a restriction upon the question of slavery.

Mr. Wales stated that he had examined the petition under discussion, and recognized the name of one of its signers as a citizen of Delaware.

Mr. Cooper eloquently addressed the Senate adverse to the petition, and in support of the Union—alluding to the evils which must follow its dissolution, and declaring that he would vote against all petitions from either the north or south, looking in the remotest degree to so disastrous an event.

Mr. Clemens declared that the South had never been guilty of aggressions.—The North alone was responsible for the

danger which menaced the Union.—There were no dissolutionists in the South—not a man who dared to rise and show the treasonable sentiment.

Mr. Chase said the question of reception had not been met. Mr. Cass and others had passed over the real question, and stated the reasons for which they would not grant the prayer of the petition. They mistook their own position. He contended that the reception of the petition was no test as to the principle involved in the petition.

Mr. Seward wished the Senate and the country distinctly to understand that the question was not upon the propriety of dissolving the Union, or the power of Congress to dissolve it, but simply whether the petition should be received, and referred to a committee with instructions to report that the Senate has neither the power nor the disposition to entertain the question. With this view he would vote to receive the petition, which he denounced as emanating from madmen.

Mr. Chase replied that he had never seen, and never expected to see, the position which he would not receive. It was no apology with him for refusing to receive the prayer of his fellow being, that he had no power to grant it. Petitions from madmen were, at least, harmless things, and the easiest way to get rid of them was to receive them and to dispose of them as they deserved. No other petition for a dissolution of the Union would ever be sent here, if the present one should be received, and the rebuke administered to it which was in the heart and mouth of every man in the chamber. The Senate were not above giving reasons even against a dissolution of the Union. George Washington had not been above it, and why should the Senate?

The question being then taken, the motion to receive the petition was negatived—Yeas 3, Nays 50.

Messrs. Hale, Chase and Seward voting in the affirmative.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the special order of the day.

Mr. Berrien arose, and addressed the Senate upon the question of slavery—expressing his views of the magnitude and difficulties of the subject, and the consequent conviction of the crisis which now exists in the affairs of the country. The people of the South had at last been awakened to a sense of their danger, and a feeling had been aroused which could no longer be trifled with. He uttered no menaces, and trusted the North would heed the voice of calm, dispassionate warning which he now raised. The country had passed through many a crisis, but none so fraught with danger as the present, and unless better counsels prevailed than hitherto, the direst consequences must issue.

Mr. B. trusted that a better feeling would prevail. This hope amounted almost to a conviction that the storm would lull, and peace and happiness would again be diffused throughout all our borders. After paying a most beautiful tribute to Mr. Clay, wishing that he might live long to participate in the blessings of unity and peace, and that when he should at last be called to lay off the frail garment which he has so gracefully worn, his closing eyes might light on a happy, free and united Republic.

Mr. Berrien proceeded with an argument upon the immediate question of legislation for the territories, and against the establishment of a principle which should forbid, in all future time, the flag of the Union to float over any State or Territory where slavery may exist. The South called upon Congress not to legislate upon the question of slavery. They did not ask legislative aid. It was legislative interference which they deprecated. They called upon Congress to exercise whatever power it had to organize governments for the territories, and to abstain from any action upon the domestic institution of slavery. They called upon Congress to leave the slavery question to the Great Constitutional Arbitrator between the two sections. That was all the South asked. What, then, he would appeal to the Senator from Kentucky (Mr. Clay)—what, then, has the Senate to yield? What was it they had to surrender? Was it their constitutional right to invoke the highest tribunal in the Union that they were called upon to give up? Surely such a demand could never be entertained.

He then proceeded to examine more specifically the question of the power of Congress to take any action upon the question of slavery in the new territories, arguing against the existence of any such power.

At three o'clock, Mr. Berrien gave way to a motion that the further consideration of the subject be postponed until to-morrow, which was agreed to.

February 12.

Mr. Berrien resumed and concluded his remarks upon Mr. Clay's resolutions. They were a continuation in general of the close legal argument of the question. In his closing observations, he declared his belief that the North would not abolish slavery to-morrow, if it had the power, because it entered too largely into its prosperity—the products of slave labor furnishing the material to so great an extent for their manufacturing and carrying trade. The North consider slavery a sin, but consoles itself in the idea that as long as it is confined to the Southern States, it is their sin, and that the North do not participate in it. He had no idea of a dissolution of the Union, but it might come, and if it did, his feelings, sympathies and efforts would all be in behalf of the people with whom he had identified his interests.

February 13.

The Senate resumed the consideration of Mr. Clay's resolutions of compromise.

Mr. Davis, of Mississippi, having the floor, proceeded to address the Senate at length upon the question of slavery and in reply to Mr. Clay, stating that he had been bitterly disappointed in view of the course adopted by that Senator. He had hoped from him some plan of settlement—something which the patriotic on all sides could agree upon. Instead of that he had presented a scheme essentially conceding to the North all that was claimed by the South.

Mr. Davis took the extreme Southern ground, insisting that slavery is so recognized in the Constitution as to make it an institution of the United States; and not simply of the States in which it exists. He proceeded at some length with an argument upon the question, whether slavery now exists in California and New Mexico by law—taking the affirmative of the proposition, assuming the ground that all the laws of Mexico, abolishing slavery, are null and void—having been passed by authorities not possessed of competent jurisdiction. He also defended the institution of slavery itself. All history, ancient and modern, showed the Ethiopian, wherever found, in the condition of bondsmen. Slavery had ever been the only source of permanent blessing to the African race, and emancipation was fraught with injury to them. It was a false humanity which sought to raise them to any other condition. It was an institution of the Almighty, recognized and sanctioned by the Bible—from Genesis to Revelations.

Before concluding his remarks, Mr. D. gave way to a motion to go into Executive session, which was agreed to.

Correspondence of the Baltimore Sun.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 11.

The California Delegation, with Dr. Gwin, U. S. Senator elect, are now in our midst, and contributing largely to our stock of information in regard to that most wonderful country. The Hon. G. W. Wright has brought with him specimens of the Gold Quartz, yielding from \$2.50 to \$3 worth of gold to the pound. He says the whole range of mountains or hills, running nearly parallel with the Sierra Nevada, is composed of that quartz, which must make the gold infinitely more abundant in California, than Anthracite Coal is in Pennsylvania, so that all the gold obtained from California, up to this moment, is a mere drop in the bucket to what is still left, and which unborn generations will be unable to exhaust. Mr. Wright has also a very ingenious theory about the gold region of his State.

He clearly shows, from the specimens of gold quartz, gold dust and native gold brought with him, that the latter is merely the residue of the quartz, broken and washed away by atmospheric influences. He is of opinion that there was once a large lake covering the basin spread at the foot of the gold placers, into which the gold dust was washed by the rains from the decomposed quartz of the hills; and he proves this by the fact that sand accumulated and hardened on the surface of pebbles found in the valley, contains a large admixture of fine particles of gold. I have seen some of those pebbles, and it seems really to corroborate Mr. Wright's theory in a remarkable manner. Neither the quartz nor the exhibit traces of volcanic action. Mr. Wright also assures us that articles of antique pottery found in the neighborhood of the placers, equally exhibit gold dust in their composition—showing that the whole soil is impregnated with that precious metal.

The specimens of red quicksilver ore (cinnabar) brought by Mr. Wright, are remarkably rich, and certainly not inferior to those of the mines of Almaden, in Spain. Dr. Gwin estimates the population which California may sustain with ease and comfort at about ten millions. California is a far better stock country than any on this side of the Rocky Mountains. It has now some five hundred thousand head of cattle, and the finest sheep on the continent. The cultivation of the grape has succeeded beyond the most sanguine expectations.

It seems that out of the public officers in California all but two were originally of the slave-holding States; and that the people of California, while determined not to admit slavery, are equally disposed to be tolerant and neighborly in regard to the institution in other States.—There seems to be no objection made to the fixing the limits of the State so as to satisfy Congress; but there is every reason for believing that if California is divided between North and South California, the people of the southern portion will be just as opposed to slavery as those of the northern portion of the State. It is perhaps well to allude to the fact, that in the whole country, from Monterey inclusive down to Mexico, there were but twenty-one votes cast against the present Constitution.

The President will accompany the California Constitution, when he communicates it to Congress, with documentary information, illustrative of the resources of that country. Mr. Thomas Butler King's report will accompany the message. Mr. King is here, and is looking remarkably well, notwithstanding his late illness.

There is room for a great and powerful State in the southern and south-eastern portions of California—between New Mexico on the east, the Rio Colorado on the west, and the Gila on the south. The monuments discovered in this region, would show that it has once been the seat of a populous empire.



ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Monday, February 18, 1850.

The Telegraph made a considerable mistake in giving the vote in California against their new Constitution, and it was therefore incorrectly published in the newspapers generally; amongst others, the "Sentinel" last week. The vote was for the Constitution 12,001; against it, only 811—instead of 8,000 as published.

Henry Clay.

The late great speech of Mr. CLAY has excited the most intense interest throughout the country, and elicited the warmest admiration. We might fill columns, says the York Republican, with tributes to the power, eloquence and patriotism of this sublime oratorical achievement. So complete was the mastery which Mr. CLAY obtained over the feelings of the crowded and brilliant audience which listened to his words of wisdom and his touching appeals in behalf of our glorious Union, that tears rolled down the cheeks of "fair women and brave men," alike of grave and venerable Senators, and of the blooming belles who graced the presence, during the impressive peroration which crowned his labor of love for his country, while he portrayed the horrors which must ensue the breaking of our political bond, and solemnly besought heaven that his eyes might close in death while yet the Union remained unbroken and unbroken. Who is not proud to have been the friend, however obscure and unknown, of HENRY CLAY? Who does not feel his own value doubled by even having silently deposited a ballot in the box which had for its object the conferring upon him of the world's highest honor? He feels now that the universal acclaim which goes up to the venerable statesman and patriot, for this latest display alike of his power and patriotism, is the fullest justification of his own private judgment in preferring HENRY CLAY to all his rivals.

Congress.

Nearly the whole time of the House of Representatives last week was occupied with the discussion of a bill giving the Secretary of the Treasury \$1,225,000 to pay for defraying the expenses of collecting the revenue for the balance of the fiscal year. It has now passed both Houses. This is within a fraction of all that was asked by the Secretary, and will put all right again in the various Custom-houses.

State of California.

On Wednesday last, the President transmitted to both Houses of Congress an authenticated copy of the Constitution of the State of California, without any remarks upon the subject. The admission of this new State gives rise to considerable opposition from the South, on account of its interdiction of Slavery—and they will go in a body against its being received, except under a compromise acceptable to the South.

In the Senate, on Thursday, Mr. Clay and Mr. Benton contended that California ought to be admitted at once, having formed her Constitution, and asked to be so. Mr. Foote, however, insisted that the whole matter was a stab at Slavery, a scheme to injure the South, and she should not be admitted, without the adjustment of other questions. He was for a committee of fifteen, to be elected by ballot, to report a plan of compromise.

In the House, the subject is now under warm discussion—the South taking strong ground against her admission.

A message was received in both Houses of Congress from the President, on Wednesday, in reply to a resolution asking for information in regard to the Nicaragua question, and the conduct of England touching the Tigre Island. He declines communicating the papers at present, but will do so when not incompatible with the public interest.

The correspondent of the Baltimore Sun says that Mr. Callahan yet remains in a precarious condition, and that his continuance in active public life may be considered as very doubtful, if not wholly out of the question. Mr. C. says, however, he must make one more effort, though at the cost of his life.

The Senate of the U. States, on Monday last, rejected the nomination of Col. Webb, Editor of the New York Courier and Enquirer, as Minister to Austria. There were but seven Senators in his favor.

Congress of Nations.

On Monday last, a petition was presented in the H. of R. of the U. States, from citizens of Ohio, praying that future international difficulties shall be submitted to a Congress of Nations. A motion was made to lay it on the table, but this was negatived, 65 to 100; and it was laid over for discussion.

It has been ascertained that the result of the late awful explosion at New York is 63 dead and about 40 wounded—total killed and wounded, 103! Committees are engaged in collecting funds for the relief of the wounded and the families of the killed.

The steamer Ohio arrived at New York on the 9th from Chagres, bringing 138 passengers, amongst whom is the Hon. William M. Gwin, U. S. Senator from California. She had half a million dollars worth of gold. The Falcon, from Chagres, arrived at Havana on the 1st, with 190 passengers, and nearly one million dollars worth of gold—half of which went to New York, the other half to New Orleans.

The steamer Cherokee arrived at New York on Monday night, from Chagres, with 50 passengers and \$100,000 in gold.

An Oorang Outrag has been brought to New York from Sumatra. It stands 34 feet high.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Nothing of general interest has been transacted in either branch of the Legislature since our last.

A bill has been reported by the Judiciary Committee of the House, providing that where a farm or piece of ground is divided by a borough or city line, so much as lies in the township shall be assessed only in said township, and so much as is in the town, in the town or city only—each portion to be valued separately.

Washington's Farewell Address.

The Manuscript of Washington's Farewell Address was sold in Philadelphia on Tuesday evening, at auction, for twenty-three hundred dollars! The Rev. Dr. Boardman was the purchaser of it, and also of Peale's celebrated Portrait of Washington—both for James Lennox, Esq. of New York, a very wealthy gentleman, and widely known for his liberality.

Dr. CHARLES LEIN, of Pottsville, has been appointed Special Mail agent.

The sweet Swedish singer, Jenny Lind, is coming to the United States. She has accepted the liberal terms offered by Mr. Barnum, and will sail the latter part of August or beginning of September.

It is said that the celebrated FAILED cattle speculator, Mr. Steenbergen, who made rather a hurried start for California from Fairfield, Conn., has sent home \$13,000 to his creditors in that vicinity.

Mr. Joseph Stickney, of the firm of Brown, Lawrence & Stickney, of Boston, who had just returned from California with a large fortune, was found dead on Monday morning last, with his face buried in a pool of water not more than six inches deep. It is supposed he fell in a fit.

A letter has been received from the late Canal Commissioner of this State, Hon. JAMES M. POWEN, who had gone to Havana, for his health, that he has not realized the beneficial effects he had expected from the climate, and that he intended going to St. Augustine, in Florida. He has but faint hopes of recovery.

In sinking a shaft on Barclay's Mountain, in Westmoreland county, on the route of the Pennsylvania Railroad, two veins of excellent bituminous coal were discovered, one 5 feet thick, and the other 8 feet, lying within a foot or eighteen inches of each other.

The Democrats of Bedford county, in convention, on the 4th inst., nominated Hon. James Buchanan for President in 1852, and Judge Black, of that District, for Governor of the Commonwealth.

The steamer Europa, which arrived at New York, on Monday, from Liverpool, brought the enormous number of 54,832 letters, of which nearly 18,000 were for New York!

Small Pox at Cincinnati.

A Cincinnati paper says, that, during the last four months, no less than 16,000 persons, or nearly one-fifteenth of the whole population of that city, have had the small pox or varioloid!

A correspondent of the Cincinnati Central Herald, says that in a certain village in the State of Indiana, on the Ohio river, there is a Society for the purpose of taking and returning to their masters runaway slaves. It is said that they have agents in Kentucky, to persuade the slaves to run away, and who give them such directions as to their course after leaving the river, as will certainly lead to their being apprehended. Some of these slaves have, it is believed, been sold by their captors, and sent to the South.

According to Senator Benton, Texas has a Gulf frontier of nearly 1000 miles, a circumference of about 5,000 miles, and a surface of 350,000 square miles. She is large enough to make seven States of the first class; and yet she is now demanding to be made larger. Mr. Benton's bill proposes to reduce her at once, with her consent, into a State of about 150,000 square miles; and eventually, into two States of about 75,000 square miles each.

The New York Tribune, in a leading article upon the schemes of the disunionists of the South, says that their object is not to accomplish any advantage for Slavery or any other given principle, but to dissolve the Union. If necessary, they are prepared to ratify half a dozen seats in the Senate, by concert, in order to secure the passage of the Wilmot Proviso. It is not redress they seek, but dissolution and a Slave-holding Empire, stretching from the Susquehanna to the Rio Grande, with Cuba, Hayti, and the balance of Mexico to be overrun and "annexed" as soon as possible. Let us calmly and fearlessly await the developments which 1850 has in store for us.

The effective steps taken to crush the piratical hordes in the China seas, have been successful, and the naval forces which were on that service have returned to port without the loss of a single man; while the destruction of the pirates is estimated at seventeen hundred men, with one thousand driven on shore, and the whole of their junks excepting six, were destroyed. The Chinese authorities have co-operated effectually with the English naval commanders.

A transport ship, the Richard Dart, from Gravesend to Auckland, was wrecked off the Cape of Good Hope on the 15th of June. Forty-seven of her crew and passengers perished. The commander, four seamen, an apprentice, and four soldiers were saved, being thrown on the rocks on the north side of Prince Edward's Island.

The steamer Russia, below New Orleans, bound for California, burst her boiler on the 8th inst. Four of the seamen were killed—several others wounded.

Good for Somebody.—The wedding dress of Miss Russel, married last evening, was manufactured of glass, and cost \$1500. So says the St. Louis Organ of the 15th ult.

Plank Roads.

The Commissioners to construct a road from Westminster, Carroll county, Md., to the Pennsylvania line above Emmittsburg, have determined on making a plank road of it, provided that the experiment they purpose making in the spring on the route realizes expectations.—A plank road from Westminster to Baltimore, either by laying down plank on one side of the present turnpike, or the adoption of a new route south of that road, is also talked of.

Overland Emigrants.

It appears that all the overland emigrating parties have reached California, by the aid of the Government troops, who were despatched with provisions, &c., to assist them in getting in. There has been a vast amount of suffering amongst them. Hundreds of them, including men, women and children, waded through the snow 4 and 5 feet in depth and suffered greatly; living on their cattle which had been starved and frozen to death. Among other females were the wife and daughter of Gen. Wilson, of Missouri, who came the last 15 or 20 miles on foot through snow or deep mud to Lawson's Fort—their horses having all died on the road.

A returned gold seeker informs the editor of the Boston Traveller of the suffering, misery and death in San Francisco. He says the newspapers there do not record all the deaths. He was told by the superintendent of burials of that town, that from sixty to seventy died weekly, and that from six to eight were daily buried at the expense of the city, they having no friends to care for them while sick, or to bury them when dead. Many persons have come down from the mines emaciated, without money, friends or home. They wander about the town, and often sustain life by digging clams and mussels upon the sea-shore, and by fishing, finding a lodging at night, perhaps, in the tent of a friend; if not, in the open street. The late fire, by decreasing the number of buildings at the moment that the population was rapidly increasing, has added greatly to the suffering of this class of persons. Such was the state of San Francisco at the commencement of the new year. It certainly is not a very inviting picture.

Making Money in California.

We see it stated in a letter from San Francisco, that while the conflagration was raging in that city, some of the spectators refused to hand buckets of water, or to remove goods, unless they were compensated. The only fire engine in the place, too, was securely locked up, and was not permitted to be brought into use until a written promise of remuneration was obtained. According to our customs on this side of the continent, these are novel, and not the most creditable, ways of making money. There is some excuse, however, for the owners of the engine, in the presumption that, like almost every thing else in San Francisco, it was sent there on speculation.

The Pacific Railroad.—A Beginning.

A company has been organized at St. Louis, and is about commencing operations, for a railroad from St. Louis to Jefferson City, and thence to some point on the Western line of the State, with a view that the same may be continued, hereafter, westwardly to the Pacific Ocean.—Thus is commenced an important link of the great railroad chain that is ultimately to unite the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans, and the importance of the enterprise cannot be over-rated. It is the first effort on the part of the people of Missouri in the construction of railroads, and from their present zeal they seem anxious to make up for previous indifference.

The great demand for Mr. Clay's speech may be inferred from the following, which we copy from the Washington Globe:—

"We have already as many orders for this speech as we can fill in two weeks; and therefore we cannot receive any more subscriptions for it, unless the subscribers will agree to wait more than two weeks. It will require about one hundred and seventy reams royal octavo paper to print those already ordered."

Good for Indiana.

Governor Wright, of Indiana, has ordered the following appropriate and patriotic sentiment to be placed upon the block of marble from that State, for the Washington Monument:—INDIANA KNOWS NO NORTH, NO SOUTH; NOTHING BUT THE UNION."

Philanthropy.

Gerrit Smith, of New York, as is well known, is the possessor of immense tracts of land in that State. A few years ago, he gave to a considerable number of colored persons several thousands of acres. From this gift has sprung a thriving and numerous settlement. During last Spring he made known his intention to donate a certain amount of money and land to five hundred males, and a like number of females, in the State of New York, and a number of gentlemen in the various counties were chosen to make the selection of persons from the poor, the landless, and the temperate of the population. Of this number, seventy-five of each were drawn from New York city, and the report of the committee of gentlemen to whom the selection was entrusted, has been published. It appears from this, that the actual value of the gift will be \$50,000. To each of the males he gives a farm in Franklin county, N. Y. with the sum of \$10 in addition; and to each of the females \$50 in cash. The payments and the transfers of the deeds are now progressing.

Shocking Event.

On the morning of the 8th inst., the house of Mr. Adams, half a mile west of Summit, in Cambria county, Pa., was blown to atoms by the explosion of about a dozen kegs of powder which were in the house. The wife of Mr. Adams, who was in bed, with a child in her arms, was killed, neither the child nor the husband were seriously injured. Two others are so badly injured that their recovery is doubted very much.

The house of Mr. George Drysdale, at Big Tracadie, (New Brunswick,) was consumed on the night of the 22d January, with all its contents, and, distressing as it relate, his oldest son, 15 years of age, another son 7 years of age, a daughter 7 years, and a grand daughter aged 10 years, all perished in the flames.